(2) THE MADRAS DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS (AMENDMENT) BILL 1961.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 1961-ம் ஆண்டு சென்னை மாவட்ட வளர்ச்சி மன்றங்கள் திருத்த மசோதாவை அறிமுகம் செய்ய அனுமதி அளிக்க வேண்டுகிறேன்.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: I second the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras District Development Councils (Amendment) Bill, 1961".

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் இந்த மசோதாவை அறிமுகம் செய்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bill is introduced.

B. RESOLUTIONS.

(1) LINGUISTIC MINORITIES.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I beg to move—

"This House recommends to the Government to constitute a Committee consisting of the representatives of the various linguistic minorities in the State of Madras to advise and to bring to the notice of the Government the various matters pertaining to the linguistic minorities concerning educational facilities and the representation in service."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved—

"This House recommends to the Government to constitute a Committee consisting of the representatives of the various linguistic minorities in the State of Madras to advise and to bring to the notice of the Government the various matter pertainin to the linguistic minorities concerning educational facilities and the representation in services."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, consequent on the reorganization of States on a linguistic basis, one problem that was anticipated was the position of the various linguistic minorities in this State. Fortunately or unfortunately, there are a good number of minorities in this country based on religion and various other factors. In the year 1957 or earlier, this problem took an important turn particularly in the State of Madras. Madras, you are aware, Sir, was once noted for its cosmopolitan outlook. There are various minorities here and the President of India took certain very necessary steps to see that the interests of linguistic minorities were safeguarded. The Chairman is well aware of the appointment of a Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities with vast powers and jurisdiction. The problem could be visualized in two ways. One is the language employed in the conduct of trade and commerce in our State. The second disability comes in the matter of State language, i.e., the official language of the State and in the matter of representation in services. English was the official language of all States in India and also at the Central level until some time ago and there was no difficulty. Everybody had an equal chance of employmnet. But the moment the language of this Government

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was changed into Tamil, certain difficulties arose. We have not in the least any objection to Tamil being the State language. But the difficulty arises only in the case of persons whose mother-tongue is not Tamil, e.g., certain Mussalims in the State of Madras. They may be a small number of just 5 lakhs; but their mother-tongue is Urdu. The mother-tongue of the rest of the Muslims is Tamil and for them there is no difficulty. There is also the question of Andhras whose mother tongue is Telugu, or Malayalees whose mother-tongue is Malayalam and of Kannadigas whose mother-tongue is Kanarese. I do not want to say anything by way of compliments or encomiums but one thing I must mention. If there is one State which took first congnizance of the linguistic minorities and adopted a reasonable attitude towards them, it was this State. But even here something happened but happily it lasted only for some time. By one stroke of the pen, Tamil was made the official language of this State and in an amendment to the Service Rules, it was stated that unless a person had an adequate knowledge of Tamil, he would not be taken into service. As I said, unfortunately such a provision was in existence, though for a time. Unfortunately this was in existence for some time and it had caused a good deal of handicap to those whose mother-tongue was other than Tamil or who had only a little knowledge of Tamil. When this was brought to the notice of the Government, they took notice of the whole thing and the Hon. the Finance Minister who is not now here took action in the matter and dealt with it in a very very sympathetic way.

-00 p.m.

Hon. Members are aware this question was brought to the notice of the Zonal Council consisting of the four Southern States and we pointed out that there are bound to be linguistic minorities in each State, some Malayalees in the State of Madras as there are bound to be some Tamils in the State of Kerala, Mysore or Andhra and so on. Particularly in the City of Bangalore there are quite a number of people who are considered linguistic minorities. On the numerous representations made to the Council at its last meeting which was held at Ootacamund the Zonal Council came to certain unanimous decisions and these were communicated to the States. The Hon. the Home Minister of the Government of India appreciated the stand taken by all the Ministers of the Southern States and suggested that the decisions arrived at should be a model for the rest of India. Based on the decisions of that Zonal Council meeting the Government of Madras have issued a memerandum, dated the 11th August 1960. A copy of it also was placed on the table of the House. Particularly our Hon. Minister for Education and the other Ministers of other States have endorsed those decisions.

Coming to the resolution I have given notice of, I think it would not always be proper to be going on making representations through members on the floor of the House and of outside for grant of educational facilities and representation in services. If this is overdone, the response would be the reverse of what is expected. Therefore in keeping with the policy of the Government of Madras, I think it would be better to have an advisory committee to advise the Government in such matters. This will give an opportunity to the people affected to put forth their case and for the Hon. Minister to hear what exactly the matter is. In the committee they can discuss what the problem is. If therefore a committee as suggested by me is appointed it will go a long way in solving the problems of the minorities. I know I can anticipate the Hon. the Leader of the House if he is going to reply to this debate how he will reply to

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me. He might say : 'already there is a committee consisting of the four Ministers of the different States and why do you want another committee ?' My difficulty is this, Mr. Chairman. The other linguistic minorities may expect to get reciprocal arrangements, for instance in the case of the Kannadigas, the Telugus, the Tamils and the Malayalees. Kerala might say, whatever treatment you mete out to Malayalees in your State the same treatment we will mete out of Tamils in our State''. But the difficulty of about five lakhs of people whose mother-tongue is Urdu cannot be dealt with on that basis. There is no other neighbouring State to which they could go for educational facilities or for purposes of representation in the services. Therefore so far as we are concerned the position is difficult and different. Even though the Hon. Minister might be willing to look into the problem unless and until he knows what the problem is he cannot be in a position to help them. Therefore an advisory committee is very necessary.

Coming to the memorandum, I concede the decisions arrived at are fair in many cases. So far as educational facilities of Muslims whose mother-tongue is Urdu, are concerned, many amendments have been made. But there are one or two factors which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government. Even now I am told that boys have to get 40 marks to get a pass in Tamil. This will be naturally difficult for boys with Urdu as the mother-tongue. I do not know why they should insist on this 40 per cent. Though a small matter it affects students with Urdu as their mother-tongue. Then, another thing is, I am sure Tamil will ultimately be the official language of the State. I may not be here then. What is to happen to those who are classified as non-Tamil (?). That question has been asked by the Centre. Such people may have to appear for competitive examinations. In what language would they be asked to answer their papers in the competitive examinations. Some concession is shown in the memorandum. They say that they would be allowed to write in English. But with the enthusiasm shown by some here and outside it is doubtful whether that facility would be available for them to answer in the examination. That is another big problem. The Centre might suggest, why not have Hindi. But whatever thas is, I feel there is a sort of check or ban imposed on the opening of English medium schools, even in the case of schools which have good tradition and good history. I know also that it is parents whose mother-tongue is Tamil that want to send their children to English medium schools. It is much more so now than it was either during my time or even during your time, Mr. Chairman. The fact is the middle class people and the upper class people want to send their children to English medium schools. As I have said on a previous occasion when it is time for these schools to open after holidays, it is a pathetic sight to see how the parents of children who have had education in the English medium suffer for admission. They have to beg of the Headmasters for a seat. I do not say anything against the Headmasters. Their position is unenviable. In addition to what they have already done to the linguistic minorities, I feel they should open more schools with English medium. Otherwise the very concession they have given in the memorandum that the candidates can answer in English in competitive examinations would be defeated. I do not say is should be done immediately. I could only appeal to Government to examine this question and open more English medium

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schools in the interest of the State as a whole. The second point is that, as far as we are concerned, our mother-tongue is Urdu. Except in the two or three or four high schools or the elementary schools provided by the Corporation of Madras, there is no provision for the teaching of Urdu in other schools. The hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan is not here now. The Hindu High School is very famous. Once there was the Muslims being taken in that school. To-day if a Muslim boy, whose mother-tongue is Urdu, wants to join that school, and he wants to have Urdu as the first language and Tamil as second language, he is denied admission for the reason that there is no provision for an Urdu teacher in that school. The argument will be, "After all the boys are a few in number; we cannot have the luxury of having an Urdu teacher; in terms of finance, it is very much". My child, if he wants to learn Urdu and Tamil or Urdu and Hindi, is denied admission in the school. These are the difficulties which we have

4-10 p.m. to bring to the notice of the Ministers. As far as the issue is concerned, it is two-fold. One is, educational facilities and the other is representation in Government service. Sir, I may bring to the notice of the Government certain disabilities in the matter of representation in service, but more than representation in service, educational facilities are very important. Nowadays, the time has come when people look to do something for their own children in the form of taking up some business, some trade or other, rather than depend on Government service. In fact, Sir, there is not much charm in Government service, for reasons which are obvious. After saying this, still I maintain that we should also be represented in service. No doubt at one stage, there was a ban, but now the Government have made necessary amendments in their rules. Any person, whether he is a Malayali or a Muslim knowing Urdu, is not barred from applying for any post in the service. The only thing insisted upon is a certain amount of knowledge of Tamil. There is nothing wrong in this. I am one with it. What is sought to be insisted upon is that the candidate should possess a certain amount of knowledge of Tamil or he should acquire that knowledge within a a stipulated time. His confirmation in his post in dependent on his possessing that knowledge. Till then he will not be made permanent and will be on probation. So far so good. I have no cause to complain against this. But in actuality it happens differently. Even the advertisement by the Government of Madras in the Press always says that sufficient knowledge of Tamil is necessary. On the face of it it implies that those who on that day have not got sufficient knowledge of Tamil are debarred from applying. Recently there was an advertisement calling for 250 doctors in the service of the Government of Madras. Why was it not stipulated therein that an adequate knowledge of Tamil was necessary? Because if it was stipulated, it might debar non-Tamilians from applying. But luckily there was a sort of another insertion down below saying that in case there are still vacancies not being filled up, others with mother-tongue other than Tamil would also be considered. Sir, these are some of the difficulties. The Government are sincere and perfect. But while working out their decisions, difficulty comes in. In arriving at the decisions of the Government, it is quite possible that certain difficulties arise. We cannot always be bringing them to the notice of the Government and putting questions on the floor of this House. We do not want also to go

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outside and carry on an agitation. We are really happy to note that the Madras Government are sympathetic to this problem. They are helpful. Therefore it stands to reason that they constitute a committee they may have whomsoever they like on the committee—so that it might meet once in a quarter or six months, and look into the difficulties felt by the various minorities. Surely I would say that the Madras Government, having so many things to their credit—not that I am trying to influence the Hon. Minister in the concluding remarks—would do well to have a committee of the type I have suggested. The other States will say, 'Madras has appointed a committee for considering the matters pertaining to linguistic minorities'. The additional reason for constituting this committee is that the Ministers will be on that committee which is for the entire southern zone. The Government of Madras should know what the problems are. The Government might say that they know the problems better. In fact, the Leader of the House said the other day, 'You have to say things thus; then only the Government of India will listen'. I do not exactly remember the words he said, but this is the purport of what he said. Unless and until the Government are able to know what the problems are, they will not be able to help much. As far as we Muslims are concerned—a small minority whose mother tongue is Urdu—our problem is different. The minority may try to bring to the notice of the Government their difficulties. Whether the recommendations are accepted or not is a different question. At least they will have the satisfaction that they have done their job. Thank, you Sir.

* **Sri ABDUL HAMEED KHAN**: Sir, I support the resolution. I was not prepared to speak on this resolution and expected that some hon. Friend would second it. I want to say a few words on this resolution.

My friend who has just moved this resolution has dealt with the subject at length. So far as I can say, he has brought out all the points that are necessary. Much has been said about it. Of course, if a resolution like this is moved and seconded, it should not be assumed that the Mover or those who are supporting this resolution have no confidence in the Government of Madras. They know that the present Government of Madras have been endeavouring their utmost to help all people irrespective of caste, creed or colour. One may ask, 'In view of this, where is the need for this resolution?' As the mover of the resolution had said, even the best of people, with the best of intentions are likely to forget certain things, and it is therefore necessary that a community or a people—linguistic minorities—now in this State, may have now and then to bring to the notice of the powers that be the difficulties that they are experiencing in the matter of education and representation in service. It was some years ago, when Rajaji was the Chief Minister, a similar resolution was given notice of by me, and it was considered. Before it could be taken up for consideration, the Assembly came to an end and we dispersed. Otherwise I am sure that at that time a committee would have been constituted. It could have been an advisory committee. That would be taking note, from time to time, of the disabilities which are experienced by these minorities. It may be said, Sir, that it is not the minorities alone but even other people belonging to other minority groups also have some difficulties. It will not be possible for the Government to constitute committees

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for each section of the people. There are sub-communities, sub-castes, and other categories of citizens in this State. If Government are to take into consideration the representation of only the minorities as if they are the only people who have got difficulties and are suffering from handicaps, the Government of course might ask, 'You call upon us to take care of you; what about other minorities; there are many castes; what about them; committees will have to be appointed for all these people also; then there will be any number

4-20 p.m. of such committees!' But all the same there is a special feature with regard to this particular aspect of the question, namely, that all over the world the majority community, when they govern, do consider the rights and privileges of minorities to some extent. Of course, as I have said in the beginning, so far as the Chief Minister is concerned, and the other friends in the Ministry are concerned, they are doing their best. After all, their hands are so full. It is just likely that they may not be aware of the very specific difficulties experienced by the minorities whether they are with reference to the language or representation in service or other difficulties that come up before the Government from time to time. In view of that, the Government would be well advised to have a sort of *Ad hoc* committee—it need not necessarily be a standing committee as it were so that that committee can be consulted by the Government particularly when problems of that kind come up before them. We have advisory committees for many other subjects—Transport for instance—which are consulted from time to time and this will be one such committee. It should not be assumed that the mover of this resolution or those who support it have no confidence in the Government. On the other hand, it is our wish to strengthen the hands of the Government to do justice to the people who live in this State. That being the case, I believe the Government will accept the resolution. I have known the Hon. Minister for Finance for a long time. I have also noticed that he is not only anxious to help the minorities but has made it very clear in the speeches he has made in this House that he has every sympathy for them and their rights. He has also given proof of his anxiety to help the minorities. He told me that the Government of India had taken up this question and were doing their best in the matter. Our great leader Mr. Nehru has given the lead in the matter and is giving proper directions to the Governments in the States in order that they might not neglect the interests of minorities, linguistic or religious. The Government is inteded for the welfare of the people as a whole. So far as our State is concerned, the Chief Minister and other Ministers, particularly our Finance Minister, are anxious to do their best for the linguistic minorities, who are greatly handicapped by not knowing the language of the State. Having formed linguistic States, it stands to reason that the language of the State should be the language of administration. But some of us whose mother-tongue is not Tamil are having a very great handicap. Our children have of course taken up the study of Tamil and may come to learn it and other languages in ten or fifteen years. Until we reach that stage, I am sure the Government of Madras, already though sympathetic, will agree to have such a committee and consult the minorities from time to time as regards their requirements. With these few words, I will conclude.

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the resolution. It is modest. It only recommends to the Government that an advisory committee be appointed. It will

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only advise the Government on any matter brought before it as regards the rights of the linguistic minorities. Advisory committees have been appointed on many other things. Similarly, in respect of this matter, an advisory committee may be appointed. This resolution makes only a recommendation to the Government and if they think an advisory committee will be useful, there is no difficulty in appointing one.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, this matter of linguistic minorities has been engaging the attention of the Government of Madras for some time. To-day if we have a look at the various incidents that have occurred throughout India, we will find that linguistic fanaticism has played a greater part in those things than any other emitional factors. Therefore, it was ayways the policy of the Madras Government to see that there were no justifiable grievances, linguistic or religious, among the people. The difficulty has always been that while one State Government pursues a certain policy, the State Governments nearby pursue a different policy. That creates difficulties. For example, if we treat the linguistic minorities in our State in a particular way and provide for them certain safeguards in our State and if in the Kerala State, the Tamil minority is given a completely different treatment altogether, naturally Tamilians here would feel why, when Tamilians are not getting fair treatment in Kerala, we should be so generous. It can happen in the same way in Andhra and Mysore also. That is why the Madras Government thought that it might be necessary to evolve an All-India pattern of guarantees and safeguards for linguistic minorities for the purpose of solving this problem of linguistic minorities. Of course, to attempt to arrive at a common formula for the whole of India may not be immediately feasible. Therefore we confined ourselves to the four States comprised in the 4-30 p.m. Southern Zone, namely, Andhra, Mysore, Madras and Kerala. We prepared a paper laying down the various problems and then placed it before the Zonal Council for its consideration. The Zonal Council appointed a special committee consisting of representatives of all the four States. I was the convenor of that committee. We met and discussed item by item and ultimately we arrived at agreed conclusions on all the matters. That is the most important thing about the whole matter. We arrived at unanimous and agreed decisions on all the problems placed before the committee. These decisions of the committee were placed before the Zonal Council. With slight modifications the report of the special committee was adopted by the Zonal Council. The copy of the report as adopted by the Zonal Committee has been placed on the table of the House. I am sure hon. Members would have had the advantage of going through it.

It will be seen from the report that every item has been considered such as educational facilities, representation of linguistic minorities in the services, etc. The first item considered was with reference to the provision of facilities for instruction of linguistic minorities in the medium of the mother-tongue in the primary stage of education, and proper facilisies and adequate is entitled to receive education through its mother-tongue at the primary stage of education, and proper facilities and adequate facilities should be made available for this purpose in all the four

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States. We have also laid down on what basis this adequacy should be satisfied. Then we have considered the question of study of language in the secondary stage of education and the provisions that should be made for the study of the mother-tongue and also whether the medium itself should be the mother-tongue of the linguistic minority. These aspects have been considered and reasonable provisions have been made with the result that the linguistic minorities need not suffer from any disadvantage. The next item considered by the committee was the provision of facilities for linguistic minorities for instruction with the mother-tongue as the medium in the secondary stage of education. This was considered as a separate subject and wherever there was a minimum strength—the minimum strength has been defined there—we have provided for instruction through the mother-tongue. The provision of facilities for instruction of linguistic minoritiy pupils with English as the medium in the secondary stage of education was also considered and we have laid down that they would be entitled to join English medium schools. Then affiliation of schools and colleges using minority languages to bodies outside the State was considered. There was a suggestion that if the medium of instruction in any particular school or college is not the regional language or is not the Union language or English, the school or college should be affiliated to that State where the medium of instruction is the general medium of instruction. After a good deal of consideration we unanimously decided that this was likely to lead to difficulties. Therefore we dropped the proposal. Then the use of the minority languages for official purposes was also considered by the committee. We have laid down where the minorities would be entitled to use their own language for official purposes, etc., under what circumstances the notifications and publications would be in that language and so on.

The most important thing is the safeguards provided for the linguistic minorities in the matter of recruitment to public services of the State. I know this has led to a good deal of bitterness in the minds of certain linguistic minorities. I am not speaking about Madras alone in this regard. Even in Madras there might have been certain amount of disappointment that they did not get sufficient representation. Even taking the All-India context I would confess that the state of affairs of the linguistic minorities is not quite satisfactory. No doubt liberal provisions are made sometimes for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the minorities but in the implementation of these safeguards there has been good deal of unfairness, or if I may say so, a good deal of neglect, if it is not unfairness. Somehow or other it was found that the linguistic minorities were not getting proper representation in the services. This is one of the matters to which our Prime Minister has been attaching particular importance, and great importance. If we are to have a stable Government it is not only necessary to carry the majority with us, even the minority should have a sense of satisfaction and a feeling that the administration is just to them. It is no good saying: 'I have got the majority on my side and it is only the minority which is grumbling'. If the minority happens to be a linguistic minority or a religious minority and if there should be justification for their grumbling, then it only shows that the Government are not functioning properly. They are not functioning in a fair and just manner. Therefore we have looked into that

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matter and we have provided sufficient and adequate safeguards for linguistic minorities in the matter of recruitment. More than providing safeguards on paper, it is very important to see whether they are implemented , and the implementation part of it cannot be, I do realise, improved by passing any number of resolutions or appointing any number of committees. These can be implemented in a fair manner by the sense of justice the Governments have with reference to these problems, and also with reference to the Public Service Commission which is the ultimate authority for recruitment of public servants in each State. We do realise the difficulties involved in this task. However, I am happy that the various principles laid down in the report have been accepted. In the working of these principles we can find out whether there has been sufficient representation for the various linguistic minorities in the States.

Then we have considered the question as to which persons would be eligible for these safeguards particularly with reference to the consititutional provision that no person should be discriminated against simply on the basis of residence. In this connection also we have arrived at a formula which has been accepted by all the States concerned.

We have considered also other things such as ' adequate knowledge of the regional language ' or ' the official language of the State '. We have considered whether the person concerned should learn it even at the very beginning of his service or it would be sufficient if he gains a sufficient knowledge of the regional language later on, that is, after recruitment and what should be the standard attained by those persons. In addition to the question of knowledge of regional language, we have also considered the medium of examination, for any public examination held by the Public Service Commission, whether any relaxations have to be made and if so the conditions for such relaxations. Sir, this is one of the most comprehensive reports ever attempted with reference to the minority question and the things connected with that. The recommendations made have been fully accepted by the concerned States. The question is how to implement these recommendations.

Sir, the idea of forming a committee by the Government at the State level might be attractive enough. But my own view is that the provisions made in the report for the purpose of looking into the grievances of the various linguistic minorities are the best under the circumstances. We have suggested that it should be a zonal committee consisting of the representatives of the four States 4.40 p.m. concerned, who should be looking into the various complaints which might come in in respect of the safeguards provided here and also complaints with reference to the linguistic minorities. It has also been provided as to who should be the convenor. We have got a rotating system of Vice-chairmanship in the Zonal Council. Each Chief Minister gets a chance of Vice-chairmanship. Because there are four States, each State Minister will get a chance once in four years. The Vice-Chairman of the year would be the convenor of this committee. We have also made provision that the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities would be represented in this committee. This is a mass provision with reference to the actual safeguards and also the implementation thereof. There is the committee to see that there is nothing wrong in carrying out the various safeguards

provided. If anything wrong happens in the implementation of the safeguards, there is a committee at the highest level possible which would look into the whole aspect and suggest remedies for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the minorities. Therefore,, I respectfully submit that having undertaken this task and having had a set-up for the purpose of looking into the interests of the minorities, no purpose would be served now by bringing in a new body altogether—whether it be advisory or with any other function. My suggestion to the House would be, 'Let us work this for one or two years and after that review the whole thing, and then, if there are any shortcomings, perhaps we may find out what alternative arrangements should be made'. The qustion whether alternative safeguards should be provided, can be considered after watching the working of the present arrangement for one or two years. My own view is that this is not a subject with reference to the Southern Zone alone. It should be an All-India pattern for safeguarding all linguistic minorities. The various incidents which have recently occurred in Assam and in the various other States have been mainly because of these grievances of the linguistic minorities. Linguistic minorities ultimately lead to religious minorities. Therefore, it is important that if we are to have a stable and peaceful administration in the country, we should have these safeguards provided for the linguistic minorities throughout India, particularly when we have laid down that we should have linguistic States, whatever might be the border adjustments. Unless we provide for emigration of persons speaking a different language from one State to another, in a uni-lingual State, it is impossible to readjust the border in any way. When we say that it is a completely unilingual State, because we are making one particular language—the language spoken by the majority in the State—naturally the tendency would be for that majority group to have dominance of that regional language. This leads to the interests of the lingustic minorities being affected to a certain extent whether we like it or not. Therefore, Sir, it becomes absolutely necessary today, if we have got to avoid these agitations for readjustment of the borders, to think of the linguistic minorities. Why does this question arise at all ? Because people speaking one language feel a little bit insecure in another linguistic set-up altogether. That sense of insecurity and that feeling that they are not likely to get justice in the particular set-up should be completely removed. My own view is that this sincere and honest attempt to remove all these difficulties is there. My appeal to Mr. Raza Khan will be that I do realise his earnestness to do away with this difficulty in an effective way. I can assure him that it is the policy and it is the intention of the Government of Madras also that it should be possible for them not only to do justice but also to make the linguistic minorities feel that they are getting justice. It is a little more important also. We do realise this important problem, and we are trying to tackle it, in the best manner possible. In these circumstances, my submission to this House and to the hon. Member who moved the resolution would be, having expressed his point of view, to leave it to the Government to work the provisions of this report in the best manner possibble and perhaps, if it becomes necessary, place before the House a review of the various steps taken under this arrangemnt. If necessary we can have a short discussion on it. Therefore, I would respectfully submit that at this stage a committee of this sort may not bbe necessary. I would, herefore, request, the hon. Mover of the Resolution not to press his resolution.

* Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I am very thankful particularly to my esteemed Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar for the support which he gave, and also to my esteemed Friend Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan. I do not like to go into the subject again. I have to thank the Finance Minister for the very able manner in which he has expatiated on this subject. Far from it. He should thank me for I have provided him an opportunity to make a speech of the like he did. Honestly I feel that it is not a matter only for the Southern States, but it is matter for the whole of India. Members will be aware that it is always a pleasure to hear the reply of the Finance Minister. On a previous occasion on a similar subject, when this question was being considered by the Government he did say certain things about linguistic minorities and religious minorities. The Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, who have long standing of sixty years of service for Muslims were so happy to read his speech, that they asked me whether it could be published. I told them, 'you publish what the Finance Minister said, and not what I said'. I know, as a Member of the Opposition, what is important is not what I state, but what I make the Hon. Minister say. I am saying this, Sir, that every Muslims particularly Muslims with Urdu as mother-tongue or Muslims as a religious minority, were happy about his speech then. We did not stop with that. Copies of his speech were circulated to the whole of India and people really felt that in Madras they had a way of getting things done, and they were also proud of it. Sir, I do not like to say anything more. I feel great pleasure in withdrawing my resolution, after hearing the speech of the Finance Minister. I say in conclusion that the statement made by the Finance Minister is a hestoric one. It does not confine itself to our State only but it is an example for other States in India to follow. This is one way of saying how things should be adjusted so that there may not be any ill-feeling anywhere. Though it is not good to speak on this subject too ofter when the assurance has geen given by the Finance Minister, I beg leave of the House to permit me to withdraw my resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

(2) ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS TO HARIJANS.

Sri M. ETHIRAJALU: Sir, I move the resolution standing in my name, namely—

'This Council recommends to the Government that emergency provisions of the Land Acquisition Act should be invoked for purposes of assignment of lands to Harijans'.

Vidwan T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: I second the resolution, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved—

'This Council recommends to the Government that emergency provisions of the Land Acquisition Act should be invoked for purposes of assignment of lands to Harijans'.

Sri M. ETHIRAJALU: சார், இந்தத் தீர்மானம் சென்ற ஆகஸ்ட் மாதத்தில் இதே சபையில் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டது. அப்போது காலம் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் மீண்டும் கொண்டுவரப் 4-50 p.m. பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் முதலில் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளு

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கிறேன். இந்தத் தீர்மானமானது இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு மட்டுமல்ல, இந்தியாவிலுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் உதவிகரமாயிருக்கும். தாழ்த்தப் பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் முதல் பிரச்னையான குடி யிருப்பு வசதியைப்பற்றி நாம் கேட்கிற கோரிக்கைபடி சர்க்கார் ஏற்று கொண்டு விட்டால் நாம் போடுகிற திட்டம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஒரு குறித்த காலத்தில் முடிந்துவிடும் என்பதுதான் எனது நம்பிக்கை. ஆகவேதான் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற எல்லா முயற்சிகளையும்விட அவர்களுக்குக் குடியிருப்பு வசதிதான் மிக முக்கியமானது என்று இந்த சபையிலே மட்டுமல்ல கீழ் சபையிலே கூட மெம்பர்கள் அடிக்கடி வற்புறுத்திவருவது நம் எல்லோருக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். மகாத்மா காந்திஜி அவர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் கல்வி, அரசியல், பொருளாதாரம், குடியிருப்பு போன்ற வசதிகள் மிகமிக முக்கியம் என்று வற்புறுத்தியதின் காரணமாகத்தான் இந்த அரசாங்கம் கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை செலவழிக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்காக பல்வேறு சட்டங் களை நிறைவேற்றியிருப்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் அறிவோம். குறிப்பாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பார்ப்போமானல் தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்புச் சட்டத்தையும், ஆலயப்பிரவேசம் முதலிய சட்டங் களையும் அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்குத்தான் நாம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். அதேபோல இப்போது கல்வி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் கட்டாய இலவசக் கல்வி கொண்டு வரப்படும் என்று கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி சொல்வது முதன்முதல் பயன் படப்போவது இந்த ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்குத்தான் என்று நாம் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. அதே நேரத்தில் கல்வியை அவர்களுக்கு கொடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் எல்லாம் நாம் செய்தாலும், பொருளாதார வசதியும் மற்ற வசதிகளும் செய்தாலும், அவர்கள் ஒரு நிரந்தரமான இடத்தில் குடியிருந்துதான் இந்த வசதிகளைப் பெற்று நல்ல முறையில் முன்னேற முடியும். அவர்களுக்கு குடியிருப்பு வசதிகள் இல்லாவிட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு வேறு எந்தவிதமான வசதிகள் இந்த சர்க்கார் செய்துகொடுத்தாலும் அது அவ்வளவு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்காது என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் நிலையில் பார்த்தால் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் ஏறக்குறைய 18,000 கிராமங்களிலிருந்து 20,000 கிராமங்கள் வரை இருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறோம். அந்த 20,000 கிராமங்களில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் அறிவோம். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் இருக்கக் கூடியவர்களும் தங்களுக்கு குடியிருப்பு வசதி வேண்டு மென்றுதான் இன்றுவரை சர்க்காரிடத்தில் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கோரிக்கைகள் மந்திரி யிடம் மட்டும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. யார் யார் அந்தந்த பகுதிகளுக்குச் செல்கிறார்களோ அத்தனை பேர்களிடத்திலும் மனுக்கள் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி பெரிய பிரச்சனையாக இருக்கக்கூடியது குடி யிருப்பு வசதிதான். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் நலனைக்

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கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று அரசியல் சட்டத்திலும் வற்புறுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்போது அவர்களுக்குக் குடியிருப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஆவன செய்யவில்லையா என்று கேட்கலாம். செய்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் குடியிருப்பு வசதியைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் ஆமை வேகத்தில்தான் அது போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் குறிப்பாக ஏறக்குறைய 2,000 கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அங்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய மக்கள் இன்றைக்கும் மனுச்செய்துகொண்டுதான் இருகிறார்கள். மனைகள் கொடுத்து முடிந்த பாடில்லை. இன்றுவரை எவ்வளவு நிலங்கள் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்று பார்த்தால் அதை புள்ளிவிவரங்கள் நன்றாகக் காட்டும். ஹரிஜனங்கள் காலமாகிவிட்டால் அவர்களைத் தகனம் செய்யக்கூட இடம் இல்லாத நிலைமையில் இன்றைக்குப் பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் கஷ்டங்களையெல்லாம் அவர்கள் எல்லோரிடத்திலும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் முடிந்த பாடில்லை. காரணம் சட்டம் இடந்தரவில்லை. இப்போது இருக்கிற சட்டப்படி பார்த்தால் பதினேரு மாதங்களுக்குக் குறைவில்லாமல் நிலத்தை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்ய முடியாது. ஆனால் சட்டப்படி ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலை ஏற்பட்டால், யார் அந்த நிலத்துக்குச் சொந்தக்காரரோ, அவர் மறுதளித்தால் இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் ஆகிவிடும். ஆனால் அந்த நில சொந்தக்காரர் சம்மதித்து "நான் நிலத்தை கொடுக்கிறேன்" என்று முன் வந்தால் அங்கு இருக்கின்ற காலதாமதம், ஒவ்வொரு உத்தியோகஸ்தருக்கும் இருக்கிற நேரத்தையும் பார்க்கும்போது, எப்படியாயினும் ஒன்றரை வருஷத்துக்கு குறையாமல் ஆகும். அப்படித்தான் இன்றுவரை நடந்து வருகிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். இப்படி ஒன்றரை வருஷம், இரண்டு வருஷம் ஆவது மட்டிலும் அல்ல இன்னும் கேட்கப் போனால், என் ஜில்லாவில்—நான் சொல்லுவேன் குறிப்பாக—20 வருஷங்கள் கூட ஆகியிருக்கிறது என்பதை நிரூபிக்க முடியும் என்றால். நிரூபிக்க முடியும் என்று சொல்வதற்கு மன்னிக்க வேண்டும். எத்தனையோ காரணங்களால், 1940-ம் வருஷத்தில் கேட்டவர்களுக்கு 1960-ம் வருஷத்தில்தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏன் இந்த காலதாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது? நாம் எத்தனையோ சட்டங்களைச் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறோம். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் சமூக, அரசியல், பொருளாதார நிலையில் முன்னேறுவதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு எல்லா உதவிகளையும் செய்து வரும்போது குடியிருப்பு பிரச்சனையை தீர்த்துக்கட்ட ஏன் தனிச் சட்டம் செய்யக்கூடாது? இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் கூட ஏறக்குறைய 12 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் செலவு செய்ய திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறபோது, ஏன் அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக மற்றைய உதவிகளைவிட மிக முக்கியமான குடியிருப்பு வசதியை சீக்கிரம் அமுல் நடத்தக் கூடாது என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக்

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [30th January 1961

கேட்டுக்கொள்ளாமலிருக்க முடியவில்லை. ஏற்கெனவே நான் சொன்னபடி இப்போதிருக்கிற 1894 நில ஆர்ஜித சட்டப்படி இன்றைக்கு கலெக்டர்களுக்கு செக்ஷன் 17 (1)-ல் 'ஸ்பெஷல் பவர்' கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அந்த ஸ்பெஷல் பவரிலே ஒன்று போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நோடிபிகேஷன் ஆன பிறகு அந்த செக்ஷன் 11-ல் அவார்டு பாஸ் பண்ணாமல், நிலத்தை சர்க்கார் உத்தரவின் பேரில்தான் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்ய கலெக்டர் சர்க்காரிடத்தில் கேட்டுத்தான் அந்த ஸ்பெஷல் பவரை உபயோகிக்க முடியும். சர்க்காரை கேட்காமல் கலெக்டர் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது. சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டு உத்தரவு வருவதற்குள் அதிக காலதாமதம் ஆகிறது. கலெக்டருக்கு நிலத்தை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று இருந்தால், சர்க்காரிடம் கேட்காமல் அதைச் செய்யக் கூடாதா என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்த மாதிரி சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தினால்தான் நல்லதாக இருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அப்படி அந்தச் சட்டத்தை திருத்தாவிட்டாலும் கூட மற்றொரு ஆக்ட் — **Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable property Act, 1956** ஒன்று அமுலில் இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஆக்டின்படி விதைப் பண்ணை வைக்க வேண்டிய காரியங்களுக்காக எந்த நிலத்தையும் நில சொந்தக்காரர் உத்திரவு இல்லாமலே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அப்படி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் நிலத்தை நிரந்தரமாக்கிக்கொள்ள சட்டத்தில் இடமிருக்கிறது. அதே சட்டத்தை, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு குடியிருப்பு நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தாக வேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிற நேரத்தில், ஏன் அமுல் நடத்தக் கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படி அமுல் நடத்தினால்தான், இன்றைக்கு ஏறக்குறைய 20 ஆயிரம் கிராமங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் வாழ்க்கை வசதியைச் செய்ய முடியும். குடியிருப்பு வசதியையும் சீக்கிரமே செய்து கொடுக்க முடியும். இல்லாவிட்டால், இது அவர்களை மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலையில் கொண்டுபோய்விடும் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக இதே நேரத்தில் மற்றொரு விஷயத்தையும் அரசாங்கம் கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். சென்னை கார்ப்பொரேஷனில் **Slum Clearance** என்று வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். வருஷத்துக்கு இரண்டு **Slum** எடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த இரண்டு **Slum Clearance** வேலை அங்கே நடக்கிறதா என்றால் நடக்கவில்லை. அந்த **Slum** -ல் இருக்கிறவர்களை வெளியேற்ற அரசாங்கம் உத்திரவு போட்டால் கூட, அங்கே இருக்கிற கட்சிக்காரர்கள், அசிரயலில் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், வெளியேற வேண்டாம், **Slum** -லேயே இருக்கலாம் என்று போதனை சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதற்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அதன் காரணமாக **Slum Clearance** வேலையே நடக்க முடியவில்லை. **Slum Clearance** சரியாக நடக்காத காரணத்தால் 37 லட்ச ரூபாய் **Slum Clearance** ல் ஈடுபடுத்த முடியாமல் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு கார்ப்பரேஷனால் திருப்பப்படுகிறது. இதற்கு என்ன காரணம்? இதற்கு அரசாங்கம் பரிகாரம் காணவேண்டும்.

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சென்னையைப் பொறுத்தமட்டிலும் 366 கிராமங்களில் மூன்று லட்சம் மக்கள் குடியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நல்ல வசதியோடு வாழ வழி செய்வது சர்க்கார் கடமையாகும். அதற்காக தனியே Slum Clearance போர்டு ஒன்று அமைக்க வேண்டும். அந்த போர்டில் M.L.A. -க்கள், M.L.C. -க்கள், அரசியலில் ஈடுபட்டு ஓட்டு வாங்கக்கூடியவர்கள் யாரும் இருக்கக்கூடாது. போலீஸ் கமிஷனர், கலெக்டர், அரசாங்க அலுவலகத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய செக்ரடரி போன்றவர்கள் இருந்து Slum Clearance வேலையை பார்க்க வேண்டும். அத்துடன் அவர்களிடம் முழு பவரையும் ஒப்படைத்து விடவேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் நிச்சயமாகச் சென்னையிலும், 366 கிராமங்களிலும் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் வாழ்க்கைக்கு வேண்டிய வசதியோடு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதோடு இந்த போர்டை அவசியம் நியமிக்க வேண்டும், என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதோடு வீட்டுமனை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க இந்த ஆக்டை துரிதமாகக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். 5 p.m.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Discussion on this non-official resolution will be continued on the next non-official day.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

V.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 184. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 4955, *Revenue, dated 3rd December* 1960 *under Section* 1 (4) *of the Madras Estates* (*Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari*) *Act*, 1948 (*Madras Act XXVI of* 1948).

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* Laid on the table of the House on 25th January 1961.